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Solutions To Promote Teachers Scientific Research In Universities Of Vietnam

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Abstract

For lecturers, teaching is always respected, a necessary and sufficient condition for a lecturer in the current knowledge economy. Therefore, scientific research has long been highly appreciated, focused by universities, set as a mandatory and regular task and an important leading criterion to evaluate the research capacity of lecturers. In this article, we present the current situation of scientific research of lecturers at universities in Vietnam. At the same time, propose solutions to promote scientific research by lecturers, contributing to improving the quality and quantity of scientific products in Vietnam.

Keywords: Scientific research, Lecturers, Universities.

1. Introduction

Scientific research has had a great influence on promoting the development of productive forces, improving labor productivity in each country and changing the entire face of social life on a global scale.

* In The world

The leading position of scientific research still belongs to Western countries (Europe and America), but future powers are emerging in the fields of applied research; especially China. According to statistics of scientific research in the world, it is shown that:

"The United States, which currently owns 8 of the top 10 universities (54 out of 100) in the world, is still a pioneer in scientific research and invention. The top priority areas are still medicine, biotechnology, genetics, molecular biology.

In the UK, there are two prestigious universities, Oxford and Cambridge, in the top 10 (11 in the top 100), the quality of scientific articles from the UK is still highly appreciated. Not surprisingly, they are widely cited in

articles around the world. In addition, thanks to the stable relationship between the two superpowers Britain - America, it makes the exchange of scientific research easier.

Russia, being the first country to send satellites and people into space, is showing weakness before Western countries. Due to political changes in the past, combined with a brain drain, scientific research cannot catch up with Western countries. Even spearhead research fields such as physics and space science are also affected.

Brazil, an emerging country in the economic field, wants to assert its position in the field of science. This South American country is investing a lot in scientific research. They want to push further in areas where they are strong in agriculture and biology, such as genetic engineering or bioenergy. But like other developing countries, Brazil has not been able to attract investment from private companies to promote scientific research.

India, being the second most populous country in the world but only contributes about 3% in scientific research to the world, it is clear that compared to neighboring China, India needs more efforts to be able to counterbalance the this country.

Japan, in the past few decades, is the runner-up country in scientific research. Not rich in natural resources, but the country is still the birthplace of many famous physicists. However, in the past 10 years, they have lost this position to China. Many experts agree with the view that Japan needs to cooperate and exchange more science with the East to further improve the quantity and quality in scientific research.

China does not have any universities in the top 100 prestigious universities in the world. However, China is the country with the second largest number of research projects after the US. Although the quality is still far from the above countries, it is indeed a scientific phenomenon that attracts the world's attention.

Universities are evaluated according to two criteria: research works recognized by Science and Nature journals; number of Nobel Prizes won at that school.

351,000 engineers graduated in China compared to 137,000 in the US in 2004.

20% of output materials for the world are researched from universities in China.

$24 billion is the amount that the Chinese government spends on scientific and technological research until the end of 2010.

9% là tỷ lệ các bài báo được đưa ra từ các viện nghiên cứu ở Trung Quốc cộng tác với những tác giả ở Mỹ từ 2004 – 2008".

Thus, one of the reasons for China's economy to have the fastest growth rate in the world today is that China has been promoting scientific research activities.

*** In Vietnam**

In recent years, many researchers have constantly spoken out about the weaknesses of Vietnamese education, from general education to higher and postgraduate education. According to GS. Nguyen Dang Hung commented on Vietnamese education in Vietnam Education newspaper as follows: "Vietnamese education is a serious disease". Indeed, Vietnam's Education is facing many problems, in many aspects, of all sizes, in many fields, including the field of scientific research and training by scientific research (guide for students to make theses and dissertations). According to GS. Dr. Bui Van Ga commented: "Leave the situation as it is now, forever scientific research in universities cannot develop". According to researcher Bui Du Duong in 2013, "Vietnam lags 50 years behind Thailand in terms of scientific publication. Although the number of people with advanced degrees is very large: 9,000 professors and associate professors, 24,000 doctorates and more than 100,000 masters.

Thus, it can be seen that compared with other countries in the region, scientific research in Vietnam has lagged behind. Therefore, it is necessary to have strong solutions to improve capacity and efficiency in current scientific research.

2. Content

2.1 The role of scientific research activities for lecturers

Basic benefits when lecturers at colleges, universities and institutes participate in scientific research activities. For lecturers, teaching is always respected, a necessary and sufficient condition for a lecturer in the current knowledge economy. However, this is only half of the requirements of a university lecturer's professional activities. Therefore, scientific research has long been highly appreciated, focused by universities, set as a mandatory and regular task and an important leading criterion to evaluate the research capacity of lecturers.

However, in recent times, at universities, the scientific research activities of the lecturers are still quite "faint", even "forgotten", containing many limitations, shortcomings, not yet recognized pay due attention, not equal to the professional duties of the lecturer. According to the Ministry of Education and Training, statistics: "The whole country currently has 56,000 teaching staff at universities and colleges, but only about 1,100 lecturers (3%) participate in scientific research and very few lecturers

participate in research rescue". All of these are really alarm bells about the lack of enthusiasm and enthusiasm of lecturers for scientific research activities. Lecturers participating in scientific research, on the one hand, both consolidate their professional knowledge, on the other hand, have the opportunity to expand and understand more from knowledge from other specialties; (ii) the process of participating in scientific research will contribute to the development of lecturers' thinking, creativity, ability to work independently, knowledge cultivation and scientific cognitive methods. At the same time, forming in lecturers the qualities of researchers. (iii) the process of participating in scientific research activities is also a process to help lecturers update information and knowledge in a really effective way. Moreover, scientific research helps lecturers with new knowledge from different sources to evaluate and improve their own knowledge. (iv) through scientific research, it will increase the understanding of the profession, contribute to the formation and fostering of professional feelings for lecturers.

In fact, this is necessary and important in the teaching process and professional activities of lecturers. This will help teachers integrate better and be more active in their work. (v) the process of carrying out scientific research activities is a good opportunity for lecturers to have an environment and opportunity to foster scientific research capacity. This is also a necessary basis for reforming teaching content and methods. This will contribute to improving the quality of training; (vi) in the process of participating in scientific research, if it achieves good results, it will be an important factor contributing to improving the position and prestige of the lecturers themselves, and at the same time affirming the position and prestige of the university with society. Because, one of the criteria to evaluate and rank those schools is the scientific research segment of the faculty and staff of the school; (vii) Scientific research is a very good field for lecturers to assert themselves. It is difficult to say if a lecturer is assessed as having good professional capacity but every year there is no scientific work. Because the capacity of lecturers is mainly expressed through teaching and scientific research; (viii) scientific research activities will make an important contribution to affirm the school's reputation with other schools in the country. Each article participating in the conference is highly appreciated, each scientific research project at all levels, each article published in specialized journals with the names of officials and lecturers associated with the school's name is once the brand and reputation of the university school is shown. The reputation and prestige of the school, not something general, abstract but it must be expressed through the achievements of each faculty member. Individual achievements contribute to the achievement of the team.

2.2 Some solutions to promote scientific research activities and international publication

- The school promotes the establishment of research groups. Because the research group is the most favorable scientific environment for scientists to exchange scholarly, gather forces and come together to approach and solve new problems of science, and often through the activities of groups such as science collaborators, doctoral students ... research groups can attract scientists with close expertise to develop an in-depth academic environment, or attract scientists from many other disciplines. to focus their minds and energies on solving an interdisciplinary problem. It can be said that research groups are the living cells of scientific activity, and even of training activities in universities. Because only strong research groups can be built, strong research activities can be carried out, capable of solving the top scientific problems of the industry and important scientific and technological tasks of the country. On the other hand, staff training and development is also done through the activities of the research groups themselves, especially doctoral training. Furthermore, when the research team is strong enough in terms of human resources, facilities and other resources, being able to develop new training programs through the development of research groups will also increase publications internationally, thereby improving the rank and ranking of the university.
- Assign the role of research team leader to scientists and lecturers with great scientific reputation and prestigious international publications. The team leader must gather the team, determine the direction and development direction for the team. The leader of the group is the leader bird leading the group to follow. The success or failure of the research team depends a lot on the team leader. The team leader must identify the key research directions that are of interest to the scientific community, then the new direction of development of the research team will be strong and new international publications of high value can be issued.
- Departments in the university coordinate with research groups to establish and build strong cooperative relationships (domestic and foreign). Because only by promoting good cooperation relationships with reputable scientists at home and abroad, research groups can promote the strengths of interdisciplinary research, quickly integrate and approach international standards and standards.
- School leaders have adequate policies to invest in the research team. If there is a leading scientist in the industry without investment, there will be no strong research team.

- Establishing scientific research clubs from which to discover young scientists and potential research groups, thereby fostering and facilitating learning and living so that they can inherit and develop new directions new research.

Conclusion

In summary, in order to promote scientific research capacity and improve scientific research capacity of lecturers at universities in Vietnam, we must apply synchronously solutions such as establishing research groups research activities directly under the universities, and at the same time invest in specialized equipment for each major to create favorable conditions for lecturers to participate in research. It is necessary to have a mechanism to attract high-quality human resources as team leaders to promote other members of the group.

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